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(No. 1310.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1851. [*Established in* 1826.]

REVIEW OF NATIONAL PERIODICALS.

LIFE OF A TRAITOR.

(*From the "Archivo Americano."*)

JUSTO JOSE URQUIZA.

PART III.

[Continued from our last.]

Pasamina, crowned with victory at Platon, died, built up in the Temple of Misaryn, without existing a single sentiment of compassion in his own mother. Manino, who had merited the name of *Cagafierros*, from having delivered Rome from the domination of the Gauls, is thrown from the Tarpeian rock, for having attempted to enslave it; and Cassius is condemned to the same punishment, for having introduced foreign troops into the capital of the world. General Dumouries had rendered great services to France; General Moreau had displayed great talents in the command of the armies, and a single crime was sufficient to cover them with opprobium.

But, who is Urquiza, to take upon himself the constitution and organization of the Argentine community, and what are the elements with which he reckons for effecting it? In our previous articles we have already replied to the first question, recounting the criminal life of this traitor and the progress of passing it in all its deformity has prevented us from adding other traits to those we have sketched. They are all repugnant, cold and without the nobility of character, of that elevation of sentiment, which if not sufficient to justify a disgraceful ambition, may in some cases at least aid in eclipsing it. But, where has Urquiza learned to organize and constitute a nation? What are the ideas, what the principles the proofs he has given of his capacity, of his liberality, and what the virtues he has shown in the different phases of his existence? We challenge him to reply, or cause to reply to a single one of those questions, which nevertheless are necessary, which those he wishes to constitute and organize are entitled to address to him.

Let the inhabitants of Entre-Rios say what is the character of his administration, and what the principles of his Government? Whether there is a single one of them who considers himself secure, in his fortune, in the honour of his family itself? If there are judges who administer justice, if there are boards [illegible] where they know any thing of the existence of him who commands, and the violent action of a despotic, oppressive and selfish power, that sacrifices the welfare of his province, the peace and tranquility of the Republic, to his blind ambition, to his infatuated pride. Because in all that he has said hitherto there is not a single motive to justify his rebellion, even though it were not accompanied by the unpardonable crime, at all times and under all circumstances, of his treason to the country. We have already said that to aspire to the honour of presiding the destinies of a great community, virtues are required and not vices; wisdom and not ignorance, glory and not infamy: and in the entire course of his ephemeris these qualities, where endeavours are made even to substitute him who possesses them. Urquiza, wayward, unbridled, traitor since the first step into public life; perfidious with his friends, regardless to his benefactors, inhuman towards his countrymen, Unitarian and Decembrist with Lavalle, who offered his services to Rivera, who prostituted himself to Paz, who conspired with Madariaga, who sought and sold himself to Brazil, and reconciled himself with the ruthless Unitarians, to destroy the independence of the Oriental State, is he who presents himself as active law to the community, that destroyed in one day the secular power of the Argentine Confederation, and content itself with casting off its chains, but carried its liberating arms to the heights of Pichincha and Chuabrasa, to break those of Spain, and that triumphed as often as it fought, and fought like the ancient paladins, without giving to any other cause the consecration of having fulfilled a duty: to his heroic community, resplendent with glory, crowned with laurels, owes all the services it has rendered, and renders to the cause of the American continent, a vile deserter deems to promise organization and constitution, at the head of a handful of rebels, mixed with the collectitious soldiers of a power lost and in America!!!

That a great Citizen, an eminent patriot, an illustrious man, in the silence of his closet, far from agitation and uproar, should spend his life in observing the course of events, and with the confidence inspired by knowledge, with the prestige enjoyed by an irreproachable conduct, should present himself to offer his countrymen the fruit of his observation, to ameliorate their condition, nothing more worthy of consideration and respect. But, what does Urquiza come to offer them? His inhumanity, his ignorance, his perfidy, and above all his close connexion with the ruthless unitarians, his prostitution to foreigners, his criminality of attacking the sovereign right of the Country? What would he say to the Argentines to exact their obedience to the laws, or as he pretends to constitute and organize them? ... Do as I have done: be perfidious, ferocious, rebels: break your word, turn against your Chiefs, violate your oath, unite yourselves to the ruthless Unitarians, invite foreigners to kill your brethren, to invade your rivers, to dismember and usurp your territory: sacrifice and sell also your honour, your rights, your independence. All this is an evil, because it prevents your national organization and the most important is to constitute you!!!

Nor are the motives of the rebellion less inconsistent, and we should doubt their existence, did we not find them expressed in his two letters, to one of the most noble characters of the Argentine Confederation. (14) Everything is false, everything is absurd in this singular correspondence. When General Rosas, with his great foresight, with his exalted patriotism, laid the foundations of the littoral leagues, destined to be the nucleus of the national organization of the Republic, Urquiza fought in the ranks of the parricides of December, not to constitute it, but to bathe it in blood. Neither can he boast of *having exhausted his fortune* to secure the federal system, because what he has exhausted are the means of augmenting it, from which he never owned was, and what he was very far from being, the richest proprietor of Entre-Rios, the absolute owner of public and private property in that unfortunate province, he who interferes in all affairs, in every enterprise, in every speculation, and even in the private interests of families, of which he has declared himself *suo jure* tutor and curator general." (15) And to prove that the time has arrived for constituting the country, he regrets that we *have no enemies*, and he attracts them! That *there is no difficulty to realize the hopes of the good federals*, and he creates for them new difficulties, and greater embarrassments! That *at present he is more than ever adhered to the federal league*, and he breaks it, and unites himself to the ruthless Unitarians, and proclaims their principles, and renews their attacks, and repeats his calumnies! He incites to rebellion, provokes discord, opens a new era of disasters and blood, and affirms that *there will be no armies that at last we shall have a country!!!* With reasons thus, has the treason of Urquiza been attributed to a fit of insanity, because, how can we account in any other way for an aberration so complete, even in a man without shame without conscience?

The charges which he prefers against General Rosas bear the same stamp, that vigorous champion of the liberty and the independence of the Country. None but a Unitarian, and a ruthless Unitarian like Urquiza, would dare to deny the very important services he has rendered to the public cause, with a zeal and a disinterestedness, worthy of the heroic times of Greece and Rome. None but an infamous traitor, none but a renegade, a deserter, could conceive the idea of depriving him of the glory by which he is surrounded, the admiration and the applause of his countrymen, and of the world. The eulogiums bestowed upon him by the most distinguished men of the other hemisphere, are unquestionable proofs of his merit, the energetic voices that have been raised in the Islands of the most polished nations, in favour of him, and that glorious treaty celebrated with England, and that has put an end to those ones, that was on the point of being ratified by France.

And what shall we say to the rest of the charges, preferred against General Rosas, by this inveterate enemy of the independence and sister Republics, sustained with so much splendour by our arms, and with so much wisdom by our illustrious Chief-General Rosas? Shall we seek during the last sixteen years that we have witnessed, the innumerable titles he has to the love, the respect, the gratitude of his countrymen? The tribute of admiration which the traitor Urquiza himself offered him, a few months before his infamous desertion in a despatch, from which we shall extract a few paragraphs, will be more convincing.

"The undersigned, (Urquiza) has been grieved to behold consolidated the odious dominion of that capital, the resolution lately adopted by Y. E. of not continuing any longer at the head of public affairs, to which you were called by the uniform voice of all your countrymen.....The Entre-Rioños, Excellent Sir, ever disposed to second the exalted views and generous decisions of Y. E. have accredited a thousand times with their decision, liberality and bravery, the sentiments which fill them, as *they are known to inspire them, by the worthy use of the general powers of the Republic.* These facts are very eloquent and say more than any other explicit manifestation.....

"The respectable reputation of the illustrious General Rosas, has never declined, either in the province under his command, *whose prosperity he has fomented, or in other communities of the Republic, whose independence, honour and liberty he has heroically defended*.....

"During the last ten years, events of such a nature have taken place in the Entre Plata, that they have produced innumerable and complicated questions, whose solution will secure ease for all the destinies of the Republic. It is Y. E. who has guided them hitherto *with exalted tact, and accredited wisdom*. Y. E. to you is due the honour of contributing their termination, *sealing by an act of immortal resolution your glorious mission of saving the country, and opening up to it the path that may lead to its prosperity.*"

[14] To the Governor of Salta, of the same date 5th May of this year.

[15] This is what the author of the *Six days*, his actual Secretary, gave as a proof of the constitutional principles of Urquiza, page 36.

(*To be continued.*)

Foreign Intelligence.

UNITED STATES.

New York, August 27th.

THE VIOLENCE THREATENED LAST EVENING.

(From the Evening Post)

At the meeting of the friends of Cuba, held in the Park last evening, an infamous attempt was made to instigate the crowd to demolish the office of the *Cronica*, a Spanish paper in this city, and to mob the Spanish Consul. The disgraceful outrages perpetrated on Monday in New Orleans, where the authorities showed themselves particularly week and cowardly, and made no attempt to prevent them, appear to have suggested the idea of getting up similar disorders here.

A low fellow, of the name of Rynders or Rynus, most commonly called Captain Rynders, who is in the habit of infesting public meetings, made an harangue, of which we find the following passage reported in this morning's *Express*:

"There is a Spanish press here as well as in New Orleans, and there is a Spanish Consul here as well as in New Orleans. The name of the Spanish paper is '*La Cronica*,' which means, I am told, The Chronicle; and I am told, too, it is pretty bad; and if it is half as bad as the one in New Orleans, the best thing that can be done with it, I think, is to pitch types, press, editor and all, the other side of Governor's Island, on the way to Cuba. [Great cheering.] But mind, fellow citizens, I am no law-breaker. [A great laugh.] I never break the law—[muttering in the crowd, 'That you don't, but you stir up others to break it, and keep yourself out of the way']—and I don't advise any body to break it; but if this *La Cronica* is as bad as they say it is—I don't know, for I can't read it—it would be better the other side of Governer's Island than here [Renewed cheering.] I approve the breaking up of the Spanish press in New Orleans. I think I should have had a hand in that, if I had been there, I would not suffer a foreign paper to be insolent in my own country. [Cheers.] But mind ye here, I advise no man to break the law. The press, bad as it is, is protected by the law. The editor, odious and damnable as he is, lives under the law. [Cries of 'Down the law.'] But I can't help saying the press and the editor would be better the other side of Governor's Island than here. (Cries of 'where is it?') I don't think even that our own newspapers have any right to the protection of the laws when they run against public opinion; but a foreign paper, a Spanish paper, the organ of a government that has got no love for liberty, that our citizens in cold blood, mangled them, trailed their bleeding limbs in the dust,—such a paper, I am sure, has no right to the protection of any law. [Renewed yells, now, of 'Where is it ?'] 87 Cedar st.; that is the place. [Great surging of the crowd here.]

"But mind ye, fellow citizens, I advise no man to break the law. There is danger in breaking the law [cries of it—in the law] but humanity speaks, the spirit of a man within *you speaks, your own hearts speak*—and the number is 87 Cedar street. I coul read this paper, I should have read it the first thing this morning, and what was in it, I should have read to you to-night; but it is lucky, for I rather wish to restrain, than influence your zeal against such a paper. When the meeting is adjourned, however, let, us all go down there, 87 Cedar street—go in peace, I mean—but if any of you do contrary to my advice, choose to look on there, and the press and the type, and the editor, all come out, when you go in, why I shall be there to look on; and there is no knowing but what the force of example might be so strong, that I might be tempted to have a hand in it. [Laughter and cheers.] As for the Spanish Consul, I would not advise anybody to touch him, yet. He lives under our protection. He will be warned by the fate of his colleague in New Orleans [Cheers.] If the Spanish Consul here, however, should put any of his lies in the *Cronica*, though I am a law abiding citizen, still, I think, I should be almost inclined, in this case to break the law, and hang the Spanish Consul. (Great cheering.) Mayor Kingsland, I know, can't allow this to be done. He is Mayor of the city, and must keep the peace—that is his duty; but I should say to the Mayor, 'My dear friend Mayor Kingsland, you go out of the city, it is hot weather, and you need an airing: go to Harlem, or the Alms House, and we will crush this press while you are out.' The Mayor would say: 'You Captain Rynders, I know, are a law abiding citizen, [a laugh,] and if you will keep the peace among the boys, I will go,' but I would not make any promises, and the thing would be done."

Here is an explicit exhortation to pull down the office of the *Cronica*, for not agreeing with the so called public opinion, and to hang the Spanish Consul for acting as the representative of his government. The apprehension that an attempt might be made to stimulate the mob to some such atrocities, led the civil authorities to station strong detachments of the police for the protection both of the office of "*La Cronica*" and the dwelling of the Spanish Consul. After the proceedings of the meeting were over, the crowd formed a procession, which passed down Nassau street and up Broadway, but without showing any disposition to commit any disorder, notwithstanding the cheers with which the harangue we have given was received.

It may be that the appearance of arrangements to repel any violence restrained them. It may be, on the other hand—and we hope that this is true—that the crowd regarded the invitation to violence with the contempt it deserved, and paid it no further attention after they left the ground on which the meeting was held. Whichever supposition be right, there are two observations to be made.

In the first place, if the attempt to stimulate the crowd to violence had not been as cowardly as it was base, it would have been repeated when the procession came in the neighbourhood of the police. The procession would have been halted, and the exhortation to disorder repeated in the presence of those who were stationed to put it down. There would have been something adventurous, at least, in that mode of proceeding. The instigation in that mode were uttered at a safe distance from the scene of action, and when the crowd approached it the leaders had not a word to say. It has been often observed that those who are the most active in getting up mobs and inflaming men to unlawful violence are generally the greatest poltroons.

In the second place we must remark that the cause of those who desire the independence of Cuba, is not to be served by any attempt to suppress freedom of speech at home. The outrages committed by the mob at New Orleans are as unfortunate in this respect as they are dishonorable to the people of that city. If liberty to Cuba is to be purchased by putting down liberty in this country, it is better that Cuba should remain forever under the yoke of Spain. If people are not allowed freely to express their opinions on this subject, in speech or by the press—if merits lives are not safe, nor their property secure from wanton destruction, who do not sympathize with these patriots, we shall have among ourselves the very tyranny of which the people of Cuba complain, exercised by a more formidable master, the mob.

EUROPEAN SUMMARY, in anticipation of the Mail, Steam Packet, extracted from the "Comercio del Plata of Montevideo," extracted from the "Jornal do Commercio of Rio Janeiro"—

ENGLAND. *The Court had left* Balmoral and was in route for the Capital. The Royal progress was to embrace Liverpool and Manchester; in the latter of which the Captain Lords were on the alert to give Her Majesty a becoming reception. The wealth, intelligence and loyalty of that great commercial and enterprising focus may be expected to make no ordinary display.

All the expeditions to the Polar Seas, in quest of Sir John Franklin, had returned. Hopeless as the case presents itself, other attempts are still talked of for the ensuing spring.

On the 1st October Messrs Crompton and Wollaston, Engineers, succeeded in relaying the tubes for the Electric Telegraph between Dover and Calais. London is now in electric communication with Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Vienna, Munich and Warsaw.

The apprehension of Brazilian vessels by British cruisers had called the attention of the commercial interest in England. According to the "Jornal," it was apprehended that these repeated attacks might have an unfavourable effect on the commercial relations between the two countries. The Commercial Association of Manchester had memorialised Lord Palmerston on the subject.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

"The gathering excitement which attends the close of the Great Exhibition now tells its own tale most emphatically in the still increasing multitudes of visitors. The number of these, which was 107,815 on Monday rose yesterday to 109,915, while the sum of 5,2311. 10s. was taken in shillings at the doors. Even the Bank begins to feel the flow of silver to its offices from the plutted exchequer of the Royal Commissioners. Yesterday it was found necessary to have two cabs to convey to Threadneedle-street the accumulation of the previous day, and the weight of specie amounted to no less than 15 cwt. It is now believed that the public excitement will go on increasing until the end, and the least speculative minds anticipate with confidence results as to visitors and receipts which a few days ago would have been deemed incredible. The truth is that the people have now become the Exhibition, and that in the presence of such enormous masses as on yesterday-day congregated together the display of industrial products is no longer the chief attraction. Nothing like it has ever been witnessed before, nor can such a spectacle be soon repeated. The excitement is not confined to the building itself. It is manifested in every part of the metropolis. The six railway *termini* are regularly choked up with arrivals from the country. Omnibusses are filled inside and out with a rapidity which far outstrips the zeal of their conductors, and a courage which sets the weather and all other dangers and discomforts at defiance. Cabs are frequently not to be had on the best attended stands, and the tho

roughfares leading to Hyde-park are swept throughout the day by a continuous and inexhaustible stream of public conveyances.

Where they all come from is the wonder, nor can the stranger help admiring the marvellous dexterity with which this moving panorama of life is directed in its perplexed and hazardous course. Amid all the apparent hubbub and confusion order prevails, and so complete are the arrangements for preventing injury to life and limb, and for securing the passenger traffic of the streets, that at the principal crossings policemen are stationed to watch over the safety of the timid and the aged. Till long after midday the pavements on either side along Piccadilly, and from Hyde-park-corner and up Sloane street to Knightsbridge, are swarming with dense black columns of pedestrians, all wending their way to the Crystal Palace. Within the vast area of the nave and transept can be compared to nothing so aptly as to a stupendous beehive; it is alive with human beings, who move to and fro and defile along side aisles, and cluster in courts and galleries, while the hum of their voices and the sound of their footfalls rise in one continuous swell upon the ear, impressing upon the mind of the listener mingled sentiments of awe and mystery. With such unparalleled manifestations of popularity the Great Exhibition approaches its close, and still as the inevitable hour of its doom draws near the excitement increases. What will be on Saturday and how will it manifest itself when the time for departure arrives? No ceremony is contemplated on that occasion, and the thousands who propose being present will be hurried on by a discordant uproar of bells ill suited to such a leavetaking. Is it not possible so to arrange matters that this gross impropriety may be avoided. If the Commissioners will not undertake that the last visit of the public to the Crystal Palace shall be decorously paid, might not some manifestation of a popular and unaffected character be got up by other hands? The exhibitors have it easily in their power to do all that is necessary. Let them hold a meeting and organize a small committee to make the necessary arrangements. At a given moment let the musical resources of the building be put in requisition, to give its full effect to the National Anthem. Let exhibitors at the Exhibition terminate with a grand demonstration of loyalty to the Queen, in which the voices of the assembled multitudes may join.

[*Times*, 8th October.]

We our readers will be glad to learn that information has been received from Mr. Seeley, who has reached Canada west, and is pursuing his inquiries into the condition of the coloured population there. A large coloured Convention was held in the city of Toronto on the 11th ult, when delegates from all parts of the American Union, as well as from Canada, were present, to the number of fifty. Important information, it was expected, would be presented, for the future guidance of the operations of the benevolent people both in Canada and the States. Amongst the subjects which were expected to engage attention are the following—

1. The immediate emancipation of the African race from slavery, and a memorial of grateful gratitude to the Government of Great Britain, which has so nobly protected us in the enjoyment of liberty, wherever and whefever we have stepped upon her soil.

2. To abandon menial employments, as far as it may be practicable, and become farmers and tillers of the soil.

3. To consider the vast interests of moral, mental, and physical education.

4. To inculcate the idea of every man becoming the owner of his homestead.

5. The vital importance of our people becoming agriculturists as a means of making themselves independent.

6. To recommend the emigration of free people of colour, from the United States, for the settlement of Canada land

7. To take proper steps for sustaining such presses only as will faithfully vindicate the rights of our people.

8. To bear testimony against the African colonisation to Africa, as being prejudicial against colour and pro-slavery.

9. To pledge ourselves to the defence of that Government only that protects us in the enjoyment of liberty.

As Mr. Seeley had made arrangements to be present at the Convention, he will be furnished with an opportunity of hearing the views and feelings of the more intelligent of the coloured people as to their future destiny.

We hope to receive, in time for our next, a large amount of information, which we shall have pleasure in laying before our readers.

[**The Anti-Slavery Reporter,** Oct. 1.]

France—The dates from Paris are to the 8th October. The country was perfectly tranquil, and the rumours of conspiracies and coups-d'etat, and ministerial modifications had been dissipated for the present. Notwithstanding this the Government appeared resolved to prosecute with rigour the authors and sale of the periodical press. The "Evenement," edited by the sons of Victor Hugo, had been suspended for a month, but immediately re-appeared under the new title "Avenement du Peuple." In its first number the Avenement published a letter, signed by M. Hugo, complaining bitterly of the rigour with which his sons had been treated by the Police. The Government, and the Presse, that had reproduced the obnoxious letter, were both called to account, and their conductors sentenced to a penalty of 1,000 francs each and six months imprisonment.

On the 22d September Kossuth arrived at Marseilles on board the North American steamer Mississippi.* After three days' detainment in Turkey, this chief of the Hungarian revolution had obtained his liberty, on the condition of quitting Europe. He disembarked at Marseilles and requested permission to cross France, on his way to England: but the Government refused the request and Kossuth had re-embarked for Southampton.

The Correspondent of the "Times," speaking of the general indifference manifested by the French community as to all that regards politics, remarks:—"Who cared in Paris about the refusal of permission to Kossuth to cross France? who attaches the slightest importance to his manifest addressed to the demo-rats of Marseilles? And nevertheless Kossuth is as much entitled to a manifestation as Mazzini, and the cause of Hungary is not less worthy of sympathy than the independence of Italy. Had this succeeded a year ago the suburbs would have filled the streets and squares, their innocuous population preceded by flags where we would have seen in gigantic letters, Viva Kossuth! Viva Hungary! To-day not a single group appears, nor is the least sympathy evinced. Public spirit is bluated; disorder has passed from the streets to the Legislature"—

United States—By the American steam packet "Pacific" news have been received from New York to the 27th September. Great consternation prevailed there owing to the accounts that were current of little stability in the banks, more than ten being pointed out as in a bad state.

For some days previous the situation of the money market had been proceeding from bad to worse, and it was feared that if the want of confidence continued in regard to private credit, the result would be very disastrous to several houses, who were seriously embarrassed, in their negotiations to obtain money.

Several failures had occurred during the last week, which not only produced a panic in the discount market, but also affected the banks.

The banks which had failed were the *People's Bank*, and the *Commercial Bank*, and as we read in the *Shipping & Mercantile Gazette* of same date, *Salisbury Bank*, in Maryland, had also failed. The two former are in New Jersey.

Spain—The news from Madrid are to the 8th October. The Cortes were convoked for the 5th Instant; and the moderate opposition was preparing to attack the Bravo Murillo Cabinet. The official Journal of Madrid announce that the British Government had ordered the British forces in the Antilles to cooperate with the Spanish forces in the defence of Cuba against any attack.

His Excellency Lord Howden, in his capacity as a former member of the Spanish army, had subscribed 5,000 reals for the relief of the sufferers during the attack of the pirates on the island of Cuba.

It was expected at Madrid that the Cortes would be opened on the 1st November.

The Queen had published a Royal decree conferring the grand cordon of the Royal order of the noble ladies of Maria Louisa, on the widow of the late General Enna, with a pension of 20,000 rials.

The Queen had published a second decree, authorising the formation of seven brass of the force of 120 horses, for the defence of the island of Cuba.

Germany—The Allegemeine Zeitung publishes the protest of the French Government against the admission of the Italian states of Austria into the Germanic Confederation.

On the 24th September Prince Metternich returned to Vienna after an absence of two and a half years, and was well received by the people.

Denmark—By our letters from Hamburg, dated the 5th, we receive the intelligence of the opening of the Danish Diet at Denmark by the King in person. In the King's address to the Chambers it is stated "that the Government is exerting its utmost endeavours to restore the balance of the monarchy, and the succession of the Crown definitely and securely fixed. All endeavours it has been met in the most friendly manner by all foreign Powers, who continue to be on the best terms of amity with the Danish states."

Italy—The Emperor of Austria arrived at Milan on the 21st September, and on the 22d passed a grand review in the Camp de Mars of 400,000 men. He had again set off for Vienna.

Letters from Leghorn, of the 30th ult.; state that two individuals were shot in that place on that day, by virtue of the sentence of an Austrian court martial!"

The communal elections at Florence had been adjourned for a fortnight in consequence of the election having taken place by acclamation.

Accounts from Rome state that the old regulations against the Israelites in the Papal States had been revived. They cannot travel without a permission from the Inquisition, nor stop in any town without a fresh permission.

The Roman Government had guaranteed 6 per cent on a capital of 20 millions of Romen scudi for the construction of a railroad from Rome to Ancona.

Portugal—The news from Lisbon are to the 14th October. Letters of the 9th announce that some severe earthquake had been felt in that Capital and neighbourhood during the preceding days. Don Miguel de Braganza was married on the 27th September to the Princess Lowestein Rosemberg.

Cuba—The invasion had terminated in a sufficiently tragical manner. Lopez fell into the power of the Spanish authorities and expiated his during attempt by his life. His capture took place on the 30th August, and his public execution by the "garrote," [strangulation] on the 1st September. The content of the loyal Islanders was unbounded, and his awful fate may well be any private enterprise of the same kind for some time to come. 280 individuals, captured at the same time with Lopez, had been remitte l to Cadiz. The description of their persons and sufferings previous to their capture, is horrifying. The horse of Lopez furnished their last meal of meat, and for several days they had subsisted on the leaves of trees, &c.

In the course of the fray, the Spaniards had lost in all 2,000 men; General Enna a distinguished Officer and second in command, amongst the killed.

The leading journals of New York condemn the enterprises of Lopez.

Chile—The opposition in the Southern Provinces had assumed the character of a declared revolt; General Cruz placing himself at the head of the insurgents. General Bulnes the ex-President had proceeded against Talcahuano with 800 men; but down to the 10th October nothing definitive had transpired.

In Coquimbo the insurgents had seized the British steamer "Firefly;" and the port had in consequence been blockaded by the British Authorities on the station. Subsequently the Provincial authorities had agreed to apologise, paying the owners of the "Firefly" 30,000 patacones, as indemnification for the losses sustained by the capture of the steamer, besides 10,000 patacones to the British vessel of war stationed off that port, in consequence of this arrangement the Chilian steamer "Arauco," under the Hon. Her Majesty's steamer "Gorgon," when in the power of the insurgents, had been restored to the Provincial authorities, and the blockade of the port of Coquimbo had been raised.

The Chilian Government has since declared the ports of Coquimbo, Herradura and Talcahuano closed to the flags of all nations.

The estimated Expenditure for 1852, amounting to 4,276,7568 6 rials silver, had been discussed and sanctioned by the congress.

03

BUENOS AYRES.

As an illustration of the progress of social intercourse, and a homage to the successful enterprise of the age, we have given a summary of European news, in anticipation of the Mail Steam Packet? What next? It must be an anticipation of the Electric Telegraph!!

The words of the mighty "Thunderer," uttered with Stentorian lungs in London, on the 9th Oct., are reverberated from Rio Janeiro on the 7 Nov, caught up at Montevideo on the 15th, and on the 17th here we are rechoing them. In our turn to the Pampas of Buenos Ayres, and the vast chain of the Andes! Such facts are suggestive of serious and inspiriting reflections.

The period is an era of unprecedentedly rapid progress in the material and commercial world; but does the moral and social world at all keep pace with it? The winged messenger of intelligence, in his giddy flight, must have dropped a tear on the lawless and sanguinary scenes of Cuba; felt a revulsive shudder at the spectacle of African slavery in Brazil; with a thrill of indignation at the ignominious farce enacting in the Oriental Republic; and in his onward progress to California, the hostile preparatives in the Argentine Confederation, the fratricidal struggle afoot in Chile, and the jarring accents of a hoarse and deep-seated discord all along the coast of the Pacific, must disturb his complacent reveries. So true is it, "that sighs may sooner fail than cause to sigh?" yet "Hope, the charmer, lingers still behind," and Progress in forward along the rugged path of life.

In our last we alluded to a short but very significant decree of the unprincipled gang that now virtually ruled over the unconcernedly prostrate Montevideo, investing the bandit Cesar Diaz with extraordinary powers, to repress the general desertion that has manifested itself in the Oriental Army his command. It requires little penetration to perceive, that said decree is expressly calculated, to compass the cold-blooded murder of those worthy patriots, who gallantly resist the odious yoke imposed by foreign bayonets, with the aid and sanction of the degraded minions, who tread close in the footsteps of Arnold, and Benedict Arnold. "But man, vain man, dressed in a little brief authority, plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven as make the Angels weep;" is the sorrow ful yet indignant exclamation that rises to the lip, on reading the following atrocious proclamations:—

"Proclamation—The Commander-in Chief of the Oriental Division—

Encampment, Cerrito Nov. 10th, 1851.

1st.—All the individuals belonging to the extinguished Legion Militar Oriental," and "Defensores de la Independencia Oriental," that have not presented themselves to the corps of the division, since the dissolution of the aforesaid battalions, and that remain out of service up to the present, shall present themselves in this encampment, or to some of the Police authorities of the Department within the term of 48 hours.

2d—Those who may be apprehended after the lapse of said term, unless they can give a reason to justify their non-fulfilment of the provision of the former article, will be considered as deserters during a campaign, and shot, whatever may be their number.

3d—Deserters from the battalion "Restauradores," now denominated "Del Orden," and from the other corps of the division, who have not incorporated themselves in their respective divisions within the term aforementioned, shall be treated in the same manner.

4th—Private individuals who may conceal deserters, supply them with clothes as a disguise, or in any other way whatever contribute to their evasion, shall be apprehended and remitted to the Superior Government, to suffer the punishment they may have incurred by the offence. Cesar Diaz.

The Colonel Commander in Chief of the Oriental Division,

Encampment at Cerrito, November 14, 1851.

The deserters of all the infantry corps of the army of the Republic, those of the battalions latterly dissolved also comprised, who may have been out of the department, on the Proclamation of the 10th inst., are bound to present themselves in this camp, or to any of the departmental authorities within the peremptory term of six days from this date.

Those not complying with this requisition shall be subject to the pain of death, established by the previous proclamation.

Cesar Diaz."

Does the non-descript Government of Montevideo itself possess the authority it has delegated to its abject and truculent minion? We hold it does not; nor can we fancy a more glaring solecism in the vaunted champions of a constitutional regime. Call the system in Buenos Ayres dictatorial, or what you will, we defy a single measure to be produced, during the last twenty years of commotions, interventions and rebellions, that approaches or resembles this crying act of barbarity.

And how is this declared tendency to desertion to be accounted for? An impartial investigation of this point would throw much light on the proceedings of the last few weeks, and on the situation and prospects of that unfortunate Republic. If there be so decided a disposition to desertion, as the ultra-stringency of the measure under consideration clearly implies, at the Cerrito de la Victoria, within cannon-shot we may say of the Capital, and with the Argentine Federation within 8 or 10 leagues, what would be the consequence were the parties on the west bank of the Parana?

We are not at present in the humour of following up these interesting inquiries, that reflect a lurid light, saddening or indicrous as the spectator may be situated, on the Urquiza-Caxias or Caxias-Urquiza enterprise. By the application of external emolients they have skinned over the sore, while the pent-up inflammatory matters run full riot within. Their abject adulators ring the changes on reconciliation and fraternity, on union and peace; but the proclamation of Cesar Diaz announces, in a louder and sterner voice, that there is no peace, no prospect, no possibility of peace, whilst the heel of a dastardly invader is on the neck of all those patriots that participate in the Oriental State. The remonstrance and protest of the Oriental patriots may be given in the words of Rolla in Sheridan's "Pizarro":—

"They offer us their protection.—Yes, such protection as vultures give to lambs—covering and devouring them. They call on us to barter all the good we have inherited and proved for the *desperate chance* of something better which they promise.

Tell our invaders this, and tell them too, we want no changes, and least of all such change as *they* would bring us."

Read in the light of these measures, the review of the Imperial forces, which took place on the 9th inst., merits a passing notice. Within three hours' ride of the Capital, the sight-seekers of Montevideo would naturally find themselves of the opportunity of visiting and welcoming their *unieque allies*. Accordingly we find that the cortege consisted of Señor Carneiro Leao and Admiral Grenfell, with their respective Secretaries and *other persons* [otras personas;] a dignified classification for the Republican Generalissimo.

The *turf palace* with its campestral adornments, with boughs from all the trees of Oriental growth, *minus the laurel*, was in good taste; and the only drawback to be wear that the Grand Marshals wore splendid uniforms, while that the troops were *wonderfully clean*, after a two months' march through mud and mire.

The time devoted to the Congreve rockets is rather ominous; it seems to indicate a purpose of hostilising the enemy *from a distance*. Perhaps, however, this expects to create a diversion in favor of his ally, from the Colonia del Sacramento, by means of the Congreve rockets; the distance from Buenos Ayres being only about 18 leagues! Any pretext to keep the Argentine lances at a comfortable distance.

"It was a sight worth seeing, exclaims the enraptured correspondent of the "Comercio del Plata," to behold 13,000 men perform their evolutions with order and agility, on an area, the extremities of which exceeded the range of the natural sight." To see things beyond the reach of the natural sight is *clair-voyance* with a vengeance! Could it not be transferred to Cesar Diaz? it would assist greatly in detecting the whereabouts of the deserters.

After all these fine sights we have hardly any appetite for the splendid entertainment by torch light, with the same flower-decked drum, and the harmless bayonets transformed into candlesticks. Aladin's enchanted palace was a joke to this grand display of Imperial device and munificence. The toasts on the occasion were five and in the following order:—1st. To His Majesty the Emperor. 2d. To the Imperial Minister and all the persons of his suite. 3d. To the Imperial Army encamped in the Cisplatine, and its General. 4th. To the Brazilian Squadron in the Plate and its Admiral. 5th. To the allied armies and their Chiefs.

Immediately after the last toast the Brazilian national Hymn was struck up by the band. Would it not have come in more appropriately after what is His Majesty. As reported, the uninitiated might be apt to fancy that Urquiza and his associates are regarded as part and parcel of the Imperial chattels.

Besides on so prominent an occasion, a more specific recognition was due from Count Caxias to His Commander-in-Chief. Brethren in arms and rivals in renown, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Entre-Riano Liberator was certainly entitled to a bumper, with three times three at least. There are services that *mere money* cannot

requite. In short we congratulate the parties on the mutual cordiality so evidently manifested on all occasions. It supplies a foundation of adamant for their future operations.

In connection with this topic, we may also remark, that the Correntinos who took part in the Oriental campaign, have returned direct to their own Province, *via* Concordia. Relieved from the apprehension of any compression on the part of Paraguay, the Province of Corrientes begins to breathe more freely. Of the 2000 troops brought into Entre-Rios, under the immediate command of Virasoro, a pretty considerable number have also found their way back, as desertion and things seem ripening fast for another declaration of neutrality, in imitation of the praise-worthy example of their Paraguayan brethren. It is easier for Chiefs to concoct revolutions, than to compel communities to carry them into effect, against their convictions and their interests.

Brazil.—We find nothing of interest to report as to the situation of the Empire; unless it be a verification to the letter, of our now old and stale predictions, of the total paralysis of the River Plate war; the absorbing drain on the Imperial resources, and the accumulating complications of foreign diplomacy.

It would be easy to fill a succession of numbers with racy extracts, from the opposition press of the Empire, showing the deep-seated abhorrence of the Siquarema Cabinet, and all their policy, internal and external; but we have already given sufficient specimens of their temper and tendency, and patiently await the course of events.

The "Correspondent of the Court" makes the candid confession, that they are spending "rivers of money ;" and on that score urges the necessity of a prompt and decisive solution. We understand the direct outlay for the Imperial army and squadron in the Oriental state amounts to an immense sum per month; *without including the subsidies and advances to Urquiza and his chiefs!* How long can the Imperial resources meet this demand? how long will the Brazilian nation submit to this monstrous spoliation? are the continual points at issue.

Meanwhile Lord Palmerston is inflexible and intractable, as may be informed, clearly seen, from the following dolorous diplomatic revelations of the "Correspondent of the Court":—

"There are things that cannot be explained (in conformity with the Saquarema theory) that are incomprehensible, and which, nevertheless, we must accept as real, certain and positive; there are men whose disposition cannot be comprehended, because they have no fixed, certain and invariable rule, by which their actions are regulated. Lord Palmerston the beta-foge (salamander) minister, the man who beheld without winking the revolutionary conflagration fomented throughout the four extremities of Europe, the statesman who tolerates in the house of the French Empire the assemblage of the first and most daring anarchists of the world, who from thence scatter manifests and orders for the fall of all regular governments,—Lord Palmerston who supports and foments in Europe all the projects of anarchy, has become enamored of the cause of order in the River Plate, which he says is represented, symbolised, personified in the person of the dictator of Buenos Ayres, the illustrious restorer of the laws.

No person can believe it ; I believe it because I have read a letter published in London in the month of September last, addressed to the Chevalier by the Baron de Mascarenhas. He obtained an interview from his Worship, and the affairs of the Plata were the topic of discussion. The Baron, transported in the cause of Montevideo, which is the cause of civilization and liberty in the Atlantic Provinces, found in the noble Lord scruples and vacillation. "How is it possible to sympathise with Montevideo, said Lord Palmerston to him, if the Government of a handful of foreign adventurers, if its Government be anarchical, if that Government has done no good to the Country since it opposes Rosas; being a man of order how is it possible to wish his fall?"—

Mr. Wilson's Concert.—As a vocalist, Mr. Wilson has been more or less a public man in Buenos Ayres for the last 15 years ; and during that time, to his honor be it recorded, he has repeatedly lent a cheerful, an effective, and a gratuitous co-operation, in favor of patriotic and benefit concerts ; and we were happy on this occasion, to see his merits so distinctly recognized, and his generosity so cordially responded to. We regard such entertainments, not merely as a source of innocent and rational amusement, but as an important out-post of intellectual and moral culture, and a direct means of social civilization ; and we can see no reason why they might not occasionally be rendered subservient, as formerly, to the highest interests of the community.

Bearing in mind its amateur characters, it would be ungenerous and unjust to apply to it the rules of a minute artistic criticism. In the general satisfaction, and the occasional raptures and plaudits of audience, we have all that is required : and we know that there are many, who, in the hope of hearing the "Banner of War" and "Hurrah for the Thistle," would gladly patronise another such occasion, while a repetition of the National Anthems would vivify our loyalty, and inspirit our patriotism.

The Piano-forte accompaniments, and the splendid performance on the Cornopean are also entitled to honourable mention.

Scotch Presbyterian Church.—We have much satisfaction in announcing the arrival of the Revd. James Smith, as Clinphin of said Congregation. We understand that Her Majesty's Government has shown a commendable deference to the wishes of the Scotch community in this appointment ; and, in circumstances so auspicious, we hope that all parties concerned our most cordial congratulations. By an advertisement in this day's paper, we notice that said Church is to be re-opened for divine service, to-morrow morning at the usual hour.

Diplomatic Movements.—The Honourable Captain Robert Gore, R. N., appointed Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires and Consul General near the Argentine Government, arrived yesterday, in H. M's. Steamer "Rifleman." Mr. Southern, as already announced, is to proceed to Rio Janeiro, as H. M's. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. We congratulate both these gentlemen on this expressive token of Her Majesty's confidence and approbation—

General Mancilla.—"The Gaceta Mercantil" of yesterday contains an interesting communication from the gallant veteran, which we hope to give at length in our next. We are pleased to find in it a confirmation of the view we have given in another column, of the state and prospects of the Province of Corrientes.

We are pleased to see the poetical effusion of our Correspondent—Un Labrero de la Muerte, arrayed in an elegant Spanish garb by the able pen of Señor Don Jose M. la Fuente. Faithfully to preserve the spirit of the original, as Señor la Fuente has done, in a new metrical version, is an achievement to which very few are equal. In our own name, as also on behalf of our esteemed Correspondent, we return Señor la Fuente our warmest thanks.

We perceive that the Editors of the "Gaceta Mercantil" have been kind enough to rectify a prevalent misapprehension as to the names of those brilliant corps.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Have the goodness to insert in your accredited Journal, the following lines as a weak tribute of gratitude that I and my crew render to Captain Cevasco of the Sardinian Polacre "Francisco."

Destiny had ordained that the "Ada" of which I was captain, should get aground on the Orient Bank, where we would undoubtedly have perished,had it not been for the prompt and efficacious assistance of Captain Cevasco, who, exposing himself and crew to the same peril in which we were placed, saved our lives and some goods ; for which I am grateful.

May God avoid me the occasion of rendering Capt. Cevasco the same service he has done us, and may the polacre Francisco cross the seas without experiencing the misfortune which we have suffered,and may Sr. Cevasco and his crew admit the most sincere thanks and gratitude that in my name and in that of "Ada's" crew I have the honour to offer him.

John Amy—
ex-Master of the British brig "Ada."

DIED.

At Montevideo on the 14th inst.,after a short illness, Mr. Spencer Smith, aged 37, native of London ; his remains were conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery accompanied by numerous friends.

EXCHANGE—Nov. 22.

Spanish Doblons and Patacons	21
Patriot Doubloons	▲ 331
Spanish do.	▼ 32
Bills on England, per doubloon	72 à 73d. per cent.
Currency	per dol. 2 5 8d.
Do. Montevideo specie	par
France, per doubloon	½ 00 fr. per ag.
United States, do.	discount 10
Rio Janeiro, ...	1 p. ct. disc.
The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 336½	
The lowest 316	
Premium for shipping specie	3 p. c. prem.

Highest rate of exchange on London during the week 73 per cent. Lowest 72½.

EXPORTS—Nov. 21.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.			
Dry Mondora, narrow without butts, 28 à 30 lbs., pesuln of 25, lbs.	none	70	à 72
Do. do. do.	cow, 22 lbs.	68	à 70
Do. do. do.	casup, 3 ½ butts, 25, 27 lbs.	65	à 68
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs.	"	63	à 64
Do.	N. American, 21	63	à 64
Do. of all sizes		63	à 64
Do. of low weights, say about 17 lbs.		60	à 67
Do. calf skins, ...	say do. 7 lbs.	10	à 12
Ox hides, salted, 60 à 65 lbs., per 60 lbs.		53	à 54
Cow do. do.		53	à 54
Horse do. dry, each		12	à 13
Do. do. salted	do. do. do.	12	à 13
Nonsly, dry, 2 dol. duty, each, pesada 35 lbs.		64	à 65
Skins, dry,			
Sheep, washed, inland, per 30 lbs.		45	à 50
Do.	(merino,) per lb.	8	à 9
Wool, duty free.			
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs.		18	à 20
Do.	washed, "	30	à 32
Merino, dirty, ...	"	30	à 31
Do.	washed "	53	à 55
Fine, dirty	"	35	à 45
Do.	washed "	45	à 50
Cordova, baled	silver	23	à 25cts
Horse hair, duty 4 p. c.			
" Short, arrobe		40	à 43
" mixed "		46	à 52
" long "		50	à 52
Cow hair, with parts		27	à 30
Do. do. clean		30	à 32
Tallow, inelted, duty free.			
" with grease, arroba		26	à 27
" pure "		29	à 30
Hide cuttings, horse, duty 4 p. c. unpicked		1	à 1½
Horns, duty, 4 p. c. Ox, mill	pesuo	1000	à1100
Inferior do.	do.	800	à 900
Do. Cow	do.	300	à 350
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 p. c.			
Long black, 16		8	à 9
Do. short white		16	à 18
Do. none		6	à 7
Jerked beef, duty 4 p. c.		32	à 34
Horns, ditto, 4 p. c. Ox, mill		1000	à1100
Mare's grease, 6 rls. silver, or cur.		14	à 15
Goat skins, perdozen	rls.silver	12	à 27

Notwithstanding the heavy stock of cattle that have arrived to the Saladero, the produce has met with ready sale at prices quoted, and little or no accumulation of stock has taken place. Salted cowhides have sold readily for the Italian and German markets, and on bides, generally speaking, for France and Germany.

About 1,000 pipes of tallow have been sold during the week at from 10 to 10 ½ rials silver. Dry hides scarce and in demand at prices quoted.

FREIGHTS.—Nov. 21.—Rates.

	England.	
Dry Hides,per ton 22 40 lbs.		▲ 70s.
Salted do. ▶		▼
Tallow, in hogs or pipes		{ 45s. 50s.
Bales of wool and hair		25 & 30s.
	France.	
Dry Hides per 900 kil. (and 19 p. c.)		— 4 60f.
Salted do. 1000 ▶		30 à 40.
Tallow, 1000 k. in boxes or pipes		40 à 45
Produce in bales, per 42 ft.		40 à 45
	Continent.	
Dry Hides per ton 2240 lbs. (and 5 p. c.)		— 4 80s.
Salted do. ▶		30 à 40s.
	Spain.	
Dry Hides,peston 2000 lbs.(and 10 p. c)		10 à 22
	United States.	
Dry Hides, per lb. (and 5 p.c.)		▲ 4 ½ cts.
Salted do. ▶		▼ 4 ½
Produce in bales, per ton, 40 ft.		5 à 6 ½
	Rio Janeiro.	
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.		3rls.
	Coast.	
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.		3rls.
	Rosas.	
Do. do. in Spanish bottoms 10rls. in foreign do. 6 rls.		

PRICES—On board.

Bar and bolt iron, abundant	qtl.	$30
Hoop and sheet ▶ ▶	▶	35
Coals, ...	ton $4 dols. nil.	
Camel coals	nil.	1½
▶ Smith, scarce	▶	2
Lumber, American foot 4 ½ rls.	currency.	
▶ Swedish and Baltic,silver per m. foot		30
Russian pine	silver	32
▶ pitch pine, ▶ ▶	silver	37
Flag stones (on board)	per yard	32
Tin plates [on shore] box	silver	11
▶ bar	cur. qtl.	43½
Shingles per m.	▶	90
Sail, 14 rials silver on board.		

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Arrived, November 15, Wind N. N. E. Sardinian polacre Francisco, pat back [she sailed on the 9th for Brazil, in baffles] with the crew and about 50 tons of cargo of the British brig Ada, from London for this port, lost on the Ortiz Bank.

American steamer Manuelita Rosas, A. H. Gazzam, from Montevideo 14th inst.

Passengers—16.

Sailed, Spanish brig Lindo, 193 tons, Ferrer, for Havana, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 4750 quintals jerked beef, 70 dry ox and cow hides.

American steamer Manuelita Rosas, for Montevideo.

Arrived, November 16, Wind N., in the afternoon changed to E. N. E., Sardinian lugger Fama, 124 tons, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 14th inst. Passengers 6.

Sailed, French ship Tacna, 477 tons, Malvoisin, for India, despatched by Manuel Lopez & Co., with 50,000 bricks, 20 half pipes, 30 barrels and 81 boxes wine, 66 bales merchandise.

French schooner Lucie, 191 tons, Raveille, for Marseilles and Cette, despatched by Adolf Van Praet, with 3547 salted ox and cow hides, 573 dry do. do., 3,200 horns, 14 balee wool, 289 do. sheep skins.

Arrived, November 17, Wind N., in the afternoon changed to S., British schooner Victoria, Stephen Risso, from Montevideo 15th inst.

Sailed, British schooner Bospherus, 210 tons, Gibson, for Queenstown or Falmouth, despatched by Duguid, Barton & Co., with 14,564 dry ox and cow hides, 800 salted do. do.

Arrived, November 18, Wind S. E., American steamer Manuelita Rosas, A. H. Gazzam, from Montevideo 17th inst. Passengers 12.

American brig Cronstadt, 273 tons, Luther Hurd, from Boston 27th August, to Samuel B. Hale and Co., with 10 boxes and 27 bales cottons; 3 boxes beeswax, 40 barrels turpentine, 6 do. putty, 1 do. blocks, 8 bales candlewick, 44 boxes chairs, 67 packages glassware, *valuation four pine hundred, 40,000 shillings.*

French brig Rosario, 198 tons, J. Oliver, from Hamburg 3d September, to Toussain and Co., with 1 carpenter's bench, 400 boxes, 1050 baskets and 1,499 demijohns gin, 175 boxes fish, 4 boxes jewellery, 93 spars, 14 lasts coal, 5 boxes leeches, 3 barrels, 492 boxes, 2 bales, 100 packages and 50 do. sundries merchandise.

Arrived, November 19, Wind N. E., in the afternoon changed to E. S. E., Bremen barque Adelayde, 325 tons, Daniel Spille, from New York 13th August, Cape de Verds 1st October, to Visser, Deetjen & Hughes, with 4368 staves, 1467 boxes merchandise, 76 moyos salt, 900 silver dollars.

Passengers—9.

Hamburg brig George & Alois, 180 tons, F. Valentin, from Antwerp 14th August, Cadiz 9th September, to George Rick & Co., with 1 box ale, 1 box silks, 534 boxes window glass, 710 boxes, 29 packages and 175 casks merchandise.

Passengers—3.

British barque Town of Liverpool 336 tons, Isaac Fraser, from Salt Island 27 September, Rio Janeiro 4th inst., to John Bast and Brothers, with 217 moyos salt.

Sailed, British schooner Victoria, Stephen Risso, for Montevideo.

Arrived, November 20, steamer Manuelita Rosas, A. H. Gazzam, for Montevideo.

Arrived, November 20, Wind N. E., British steam packet Rose, Captain William Valler, from Rio Janeiro 13th, Montevideo 19th inst., with the mail conveyed to Rio on the 6th, per steamer Teviot, from Southampton 9th October.

British schooner Sappho, 137 tons, George How, from Liverpool 18th September, to Samuel Hease, with 15 kegs nails, 97 bundles spades, 16 kegs shot, 5 tons coal, 46 casks hardware, 393 bars, and 100 bundles iron, 69 pieces do., 2 crates stones, 15 boxes tin, 11 casks and 7 boxes saddlery, 1 box stationary, 1 pianoforte, 2 boxes shoes, 6 do. rum, 156 boxes, 314 bales and 78 casks merchandise, 6 casks barley.

Dutch barque Maanmyph, 367 tons, Vander Barg, from Rotterdam 8th September, to Bunge, Bornefeld & Co., with 782 boxes, 340 barrels, 219 packages and 25 baskets merchandise 4 boxes Cologne water.

Sailed, Belgian brig Fenelon, 194 tons, Barkontien, for Dunkirk, despatched by Preyer Brothers, with 7087 salted ox and cow hides, 1850 dry do. do.

Spanish brig Centinela, 260 tons, Gisande, for Carril, despatched by Llavallol and Sons, with 13,101 dry ox and cow hides, 223 do. horns do.

Arrived, November 21, Wind N. E., H. B. M. steamer Rifleman, Lieut. Dalton, from Montevideo, 20th inst, having on board the Hon. Robert Gore, H. B. M. Charge d'Affaires to this Republic.

Sailed, Spanish brig Barceló, 339 tons, Fontradona, for Havana, despatched by Santamaria, Llambi and Cambaceres, with 5040 quintals jerked beef, 154 dry ox and cow hides.

Spanish polacre Cronometro, 150 tons, Mastenary, for Spain, despatched by Freyer Brothers, with 7,174 dry ox and cow hides, 600 dry horse do., 33 bales skunk calfs skins, 12 do. hide cuttings, 6 do. calf skins, 3 boxes ostrich feathers.

American barque Thaetus, 280 tons, Hathaway, for New York, despatched by Henry J. Eagen, with 12,494 dry ox and cow hides, 2,983 salted do. do., 4 bales and 38 serons hair, 5 bales goat skins, 15 do. nutria do., 40 do. sheep do., 100 serons wool, 14, 700 horns, 35 bales hide cuttings.

Sardinian lugger Fama, 124 tons, J. B. Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Barcelona Sept. 1, Joaquin, hence 2 June ; at Cadiz, Sept. 4, Judio Errante, hence 19 June ; Apolo, hence 9 march ; at Marseilles, Sept. 6, Arturo, from the Salado ; Oct. 2, Chasseur, hence 6 July ; at Cette, Sept. 11, Encomet, hence 29 May ; at Havre, Sept. 25, Casimir, hence 17 July ; at Genoa, Sept. 19, Adele, hence 22 June ; at Antwerp, Sept. 23, Scandia, hence 9 July ; Sept. 26, Sidon, hence 24 July ; Oct. 5, Diana, hence 1 Aug ; Oct. 6, Confiance en Dieu, hence 18 July ; at Bremerhaven, Sept. 29, Triton, hence 18 June, at Seilly, Sept. 18, Sarpaso, hence 29 June ; at Liverpool, Sept. 22, Andes, hence 27 June ; Risk, hence 19 June ; Sept. 28, Balkan, hence 3 Aug. at Pessanee, Sept. 24, Galateo, hence 12 July ; Oct. 1, Orlando, hence 12 July ; at Southampton, Sept. 29, Ailsh Garry, hence 2 July ; at Gravesend, Sept. 28, Princess Louise, hence 2 July ; Sept. 29, Thetis, hence 13 June ; Oct. 3, Spartan, from the Salado ; at Falmouth, Sept. 30, Ann Andes, hence 27 June ; Oct. 4, Rose, hence 29th July ; at Portsmouth, Oct. 1, Pista, hence 10th July ; at Rio Janeiro, October 28, Lyon, from Salado. November 5, Canapde hence 4 October, Rainbow, hence 21 October, November 8, Nina, hence 21 October, November 10, Felicité, hence 17 October, November 14, Steam packet Prince, hence 4 November, San Sebastian Battista, hence 19 October, Vincenzo, hence 26 October, Mercedes hence 22 October, November 12, Elu, hence 27 October.

Vessels sailed for Buenos Ayres. From Cadiz, August 28, "29th May," Ines ; August 30, Saperr Ponpier ; September 13, Melody ; from Bordeaux, September 1, Francais, September 24, Americque ; from St. Malo, September 5, Omega ; from Cette, September 11, Cesar, Henri et Louise ; from Royan, September 15, Courier ; from Marseilles, September 27, Isly, October 3, Laverrer ; Les Gueldis, September 8, [*via* Lisbon] John Romilly ; from Cuxhaven, September 29, Alcyon ; from Liverpool, Sep., 17, Elizabeth Buckham, Wilton Wood.

Vessels loading for Buenos Ayres. At Liverpool, Rio Janeiro, Gen'l Brady ; for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Evangelist ; at London, Tartar ; at Havre, Parana, Marguerite ; at Bordeaux, Omega ; for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Bonne Mere ; at Marseilles, Delfin, Arturo ; at Rio Janeiro, for the River Plate, Dusan, Eliza, Frederickstein, Petrus, Irene Adelaida, Concepcione.

Penzance, October 1.—The *Chandos* arrived from Buenos Ayres for Falmouth, with damage to stern, loss of sails, bulwarks, &c.

Falmouth, October 5.—The *Corsair*, arrived from Newcastle, for Montevideo, with cargo shifted and part thrown over ; lost bulwarks, sails, boat, and one man overboard.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Nautical Almanac's 1852, Lumber Rules, Expeditious measurers, Mathematical instruments, sugar, butter, lemon, orange, and precise scarkers, in japanned tins, just received and for sale at N° 23 Paseo Julio and N° 1 Calle Mayo by No. 22—tc. Newnham & Yetman.

Scotch Presbyterian Church.

Divine service will be resumed on Sunday morning, the 23d Instant, at the usual hour.

To Stammerers. The under-

signed begs to inform the public that he has arrived in Buenos Ayres, and has taken rooms in Calle San Martin, N. 34, where he may be consulted for a few days for the purpose of effectually removing the impediment of those addicted to stammering or stuttering, who will do well to consult him, as he is of success that no remuneration will be required until the utmost satisfaction is given. n. 15—3 c.

A. C. FORBES.

! Viva la Confederacion Argentina ;
! Mueranlicos salvages sequerosos unitarios ;
! Mueran el loco salvage unitario Urquiza !

Mr. A. C. Forbes,

Estimado Sir,—I have received the letter you have been good enough to address me. You request me to state whether my son Manuel, 10 years old, who being afflicted with stammering had a difficulty in speaking and reading fluently, and hours under that impediment, or if it has disappeared. In reply to that question, it is my duty to say that my son abovementioned, who perceptibly stammered when speaking or reading, is now freed from that obstruction and expresses himself in a regular manner.

This happy result is due to the lessons given by you to my son during the short period he was under your charge, and it is your happy method which has cured him of that unfortunate defect.

You tell me you should like to publish my reply, and as all herein stated is positively true I have no objection thereto, on the contrary I authorize you to make whatever use of it you may deem most convenient.

Tendering my warmest thanks for the good success of your efforts I beg to subscribe myself,

Your most obedient Servant,
Manuel J. de Zeballos.

[Diario de Avisos.]

Shipping List
OF

John Higginbothom,

Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. British schooner "Lola," 182 tons, A. I. Abeslom, commander, has all her cargo engaged and only room for passengers. Consignees Messrs. Bates, Stokes & Co. n–15

For London. British brig "John Robertson," 208 tons, has only room for passengers. n.22.
Consignees Messrs. J Galt Smith & Co

For London. Hanoverian brig "Lana," 210 tons, A. 1. has only room for fifty bales and passengers. n 22.
Consignee Adol. Van Praet Esq.

For London. Belgian brig *Rubens*, 285 tons, A. 1., now loading and has only room for light freight. n 22.

For London. Lubeck brig Heinrich Gussar, 230 tons, A. 1 Frank, commander, only room for passengers. n.22.
Consignee I. Caumartin, Esq.

For London. Bremen barque Adelayde, 320 tons, A. 1. a remarkably fine vessel and only on her first voyage, has disengaged room for a few tons of salted hides and light freight. n.22
Consignees Messrs. Duguid Bertou & Co.

For Liverpool. British brig "Hyperion," 241 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's for 12 years, King, commander, has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged and shipping and will have quick despatch.
Oct.—16.
Consignees Messrs. Bates, Stokes & Co.

For Liverpool. British schooner "Choice," 170 tons, A. 1. Ogier, commander, has all her cargo engaged and shipping, has only room for passengers.
Consignee Messrs. T. Tomkinson & Co.

For Liverpool. British barque "Cornucopia," 230 tons, A. 1 Jarvis, commander, a regular trader, now loading in the inner roads and has only room for a few bales and light freight.
Nov.—8.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Liverpool. British barque "Richmond," A. 1., 350 tons register, Grayson, commander, now loading, and has positively engaged a large portion of her cargo, this vessel has most superior accommodations for passengers. n.15.
Consignees Messrs. Nuttall & Co.

For Liverpool. Lubeck brig Bertha, 216 tons, A. 1., has only room for a few bales and passengers.
n.22
Consignee F. Silva, Esq.

For Liverpool. British bark "Town of Liverpool," A. 1. 320 tons register, on her first voyage, and has only disengaged room for salted hides and tallow.
Consignees Messrs. John Best & Brother.

For Cork or Falmouth.
British barque "Glenamore," A.1. Smith, commander, is a chartered vessel and has good accomodation for passengers. Oct.—4.
Consignees Messrs. M. Lopez & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.
Dutch brigantine "Diana" 180 tons, register, A. 1. at Lloyds, Klein, commander, is a chartered vessel, and has most comfortable accomodations for two passengers.
oct.—25.
Consignees Messrs Bunge Bornefeld & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.
Prussian barque "Fortschritt," 532 tons, A. 1. Runge, commander, a chartered vessel and only room for passengers. Nov.—8.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge Bornefeld & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.
British bark "Columbia," 393 tons, Le Riche, commander, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.
Danish brigantine "Moris," 180 tons, A. 1. Kroger, commander, has only room for passengers. n.22
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp. Bremen brig "George Duckwitz," 250 tons, Schaffer, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and only room for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp. Prussian bark "Carl Friedrich," 250 tons, Wesserow, commander, has all her cargo engaged.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Antwerp. Belgian brig "Infatigable," 242 tons, A. 1. Cordier, commander, is a well known favourite vessel in the trade, and having only disengaged room for 4000 dry hides, will have quick despatch. n—1
Consignee Adol. van Praet, Esq.

For Antwerp. Bremen brig "Phoenix" 260 tons, register A. 1., Diercks, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will sail in the course of thirty days.
Consignees Messrs. G. Rick & Co. n–15.

For Antwerp. Lubeck schooner Daniel, A. 1. 130 tons, Tauve, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and only room for passengers. n.22.
Consignees Messrs. Treutsein & Co.

For Antwerp. Hanoverian barque "Laudrost Lutken," 200 tons, A. 1. a very fine vessel, and on her first voyage, has room for a few dry hides and passengers. n. 22.
Consignees Messrs. C. Rauss y Rubert & Co.

For Antwerp. Hamburg brig "George & Aloys," 239 tons, A. 1. and a regular trader, has disengaged room for a few dry hides. n.22.
Consignees Messrs. George Rick & Co.

For Hamburg. Swedish brig "Theresa Oscara," 170 tons, A.1. at Lloyds, has all her cargo engaged. n.22.
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Havre de Grace.
French brig "Linot," 184 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, now loading, and has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged. n–15.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For New York. American barque "E.Wright Junior" 280 tons register, A.1. Aver ill, commander is now loading in the Inner roads and has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged.
Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

For Rio Janeiro. Tuscan brig "Romulo," A. 1. 180 tons, Sheppard, commander, will sail in the course of thirty days. n 22.
Consignees Messrs. A. Mancilla & Co.

For Santos. Hamburg brig "Ella," 150 tons, will sail for the above port in a few days, and can take two or three passengers. n. 22.
Consignees Messrs. Wedekind & Co.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's, have good accomodations for passengers and are, in every respect, most desirable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to
John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30, Calle Reconquista.

Shipping List
OF

Richard Sutton, Jun.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For New York.
The entire new splendid American ship "Parana," Capt. Lowe, this fine vessel being one her first voyage, he's the greater part of her cargo ready and shipping, and can still take some on freight. Her accommodations for passengers are most excellent. To parties desirous of shipping produce by said vessel liberal advances will be made by the
n.22—1c. Consignee O. J. Hayes, Esq.

For New York.
The A.1. new clipper built American barque Olive J. Hayes, 413 tons, Capt. Francis Scott. Having the greater part of her cargo engaged, this fine vessel will have quick despatch and offers a most excellent opportunity both for ships and passengers. n.22.
Consignee O. J. Hayes, Esq.

For Southampton, Passengers only. The new fast sailing Sardinian brigantine Emilia, 176 Tons, Capit. Antonio Pera, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will meet quick despatch. n25.
Consignees Messrs. Visser, Deetjen & Hughes.

For Cowes and the Channel. Passengers only. The new, coppered and copper-fastened A.1 Sardinian brig "Adamo," 202 tons, Capt. N. Martina, has excellent accomodations for passengers and will have quick despatch. Oct. 4

For Falmouth or Cowes.
Passengers only. The A. 1. Sardinian polacre Chantal, 219 tons, Capt. Brisolese, this vessel will have quick despatch, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. n. 18.

For Genoa. The A. 1. Sardinian polacre L'Amorio Ligure, 173 tons, Capt Rosier, can still take cargo on freight.
Consignees Messrs. B. Vide & Co.

For Genoa. The A. 1. Sardinian Polacre Graciosa Fanny 202 tons, C. Toscorin, can still admit some freight n. 18.
Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons.

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No 14 Calle La Reconquista.

Messrs. Collet Diehl & Co. have removed to No. 143 Calle La Defensa, opposite to Santo Domingo Church.
Nov. 8—3c.

To Merchants. A competent accountant wants employment in a commercial house in this city or Montevideo; is proficient in the English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese Languages. Satisfactory references given; apply at No. 40 Calle Mayo. *Buenos Ayres* 7th Nov. 1851.
Nov. 8—4 p.

For Montevideo. The American steamer "MANUELITA ROSAS," will sail for Montevideo to-day 22d November, at 4 p.m. Persons desirous to take passage and leaving the necessary passports can apply at the United States Consulate, Calle Victoria, No. 4, where they can get board and vessel with their luggage any time before the hour of sailing.
Said steamer will henceforward sail for Montevideo every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p.m.
Nov. 1.—c.c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GEORGE TEMPERLEY, Clothier—Hatter—Hosier —Glover—& Outfitter—

Calle de la Merced No. 62.
Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received per barque "GIL BLAS," from France, a complete and select assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing of every description, consisting of Paletos, Frock and Overcoats in every variety of style, of price and quality; a beautiful assortment of French Casimeres and Trowsering, Vestings, Cravats, Stocks and Opera Ties, Gloves, Braces, a large assortment of Shirts, Dressing Gowns, Hosiery, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Fancy Walking Sticks, a stock of superfine Cloths, Gentlemen's French Silk Hats, Beaver do., and Cloth Caps of the last fashions, Patent Leather Shoes and Botines, Cloth and Prunela do. Gentlemen's own materials made up in the best style and on the most favourable terms.
One price asked and no abatement.
a26—c. o.

For Sale. At No. 28 Calle Doctor Rosa a few hogsheads superior cognac—also Bronte Madeira in quarter casks—Port and Sherry in cases —Glenliven Whiskey in cases.
Nov. 15.—3p.

Wanted, a situation by a person well experienced in all agricultural pursuits as capataz or mayordomo in an Estancia, or Chacra, or Estancia. Apply per note addressed T. T. at n.59 Calle Mayo. n15. 3p.

A Quinta, only one league distant from the Plaza Victoria, which produces abundant pasturage for cows, hay, will be let or disposed of in shares to a person conversant with farming. Apply at N. 135, Calle Defensa. Nov. 15. 3p.

Shipping List
OF

Charles R Horne,

Licensed Ship Broker

For London. British brigantine "Betsey," of 217 tons, William Allen, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, a very fast sailer, and has now on board and engaged all her heavy goods and can only admit a few tons of light freight, and will have immediate despatch. This vessel is a most suitable opportunity for passengers, having very superior accommodations. n—15
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Graves & Co.

For Havre de Grace
Passengers Only.
The very well known regular trader French barque "Corioles," 219 tons, register, F. Fertus, commander, has positively all her cargo engaged and going on board, will be despatched in a few days and has gone to it commodi'ous passengers.
Consignee Eus Dupuy Esq. Nov.—1

For Havre de Grace.
"Camoens" 244 tons, E. Dreaux, Commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and one of the Packets of the Line between this and Havre, has all her cargo on board, and will sail on Monday 24th inst., any person wishing to take passage in her will do well to make immediate application to the
n.22. Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons.

For Havre de Grace.
The very well known regular trader of the Line French barque "Gil Blas," 305 tons register, A. Billard, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and a very favourite vessel, has a great part of her cargo engaged, and can still admit the remainder on freight, but will have quick despatch, her accommodations for passengers are superior.
n.—15
Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons

For Havre de Grace. The very well known regular trader of the Line French barque "Gil Blas," 305 tons register, A. Billard, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and a very favourite vessel, has a great part of her cargo engaged, and can still admit the remainder on freight, but will have quick despatch, her accommodations for passengers are superior.
n.—15
Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons

For Brazils.
Russian brig "Suomalainen," 207 tons register, Pedersen, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fine vessel and can only admit passengers who will find superior accommodations. Nov.—8.
Consignee Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

For Brazils. Passengers Only.
French brig "Autonom," 180 tons, register, J. Noel commander, is a fine vessel and has a very good opportunity for passengers having good accomodations. Oct.—25.
Consignee J. B. Vignal Esq.

For Rio Janeiro and Havana.
The very fine fast sailing A. 1. Swedish brig "La Plata," 216 tons, Fogelmark, commander, is a favored vessel, and has only disengaged room for passengers, for whom she has very good accomodations. n—15.
Consignees Messrs. Vicente Casares & Son.

For Havana. Spanish brig "Alicia," 205 tons, A. 1. Bellastery, commander, is A. 1., and a fast sailer, chartered for the above destination, and can only admit passengers for whom she has good accomodations.
Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa & Co.

For Rio Grande.
French brig "Ernestine," 180 tons, Ernest E. Vyvier commander, A. 1. at Lloyds, is a very fast sailer and offers a favorable opportunity to shippers, having already engaged a great part of her cargo and will take the remainder on freight, she has excellent accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa & Co.

For Marseilles and Cette.
French barque "Australie," 210 tons, Mollo, commander, A. 1. at Lloyds, a favorite well known as a regular trader, has positively engaged the greater part of her cargo, and has only disengaged room for a few tons of light freight. This vessel has most superior accommodations for passengers, and will have quick despatch. n.22.
Consignee J. B. Canard, Esq.

For Brazils.
Sardinian barque "Petosino," 204 tons, Fidanza, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and is a chartered vessel, has only disengaged room for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. N. Martines & Sons

For Freight or Charter.
Hamburg brig "Ellen" 173 tons register F. C. Segerstad commander, is A. 1. at Lloyds a new vessel, and a fast sailer and small carrier, will soon be ready for cargo. n—15.
Consignees Messrs. Wedekind & Co.
The British schooner "Hoppie," 137 tons register, George How, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, well known in this trade for her remarkably fast passages, and is also for the good delivery of her cargoes is now discharging her inward cargo in the inner roads, where she will soon be ready to receive cargo, and being a very small carrier, offers a most superior opportunity to shippers of produce. n.22.
Consignee Thomas Hensel Esq.

For London. The very fine fast sailing British brig Mary Wylie, 130 tons, Mercer, Commander, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick despatch, she can accomodate a few passengers comfortably. o.25.
Consignee Messrs. Duguid Bertou & Co.
For further particulars relating to the above vessels please apply to their Consignees, or to
Charles R. Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker No. 55 Calle la Reconquista

John H. M. Crosbie, Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and a resident of two years in Buenos Ayres, carefully studying the Diseases of the climate and at the same time a practitioner in the Hospitals of this country, and having satisfied my views I have had the honour of presenting myself to the Tribunal of Medicine, whose Licenses I have received; consequently I offer my services to my friends and the public in general, not only in Medicine and Surgery, but particularly, in Midwifery in which branch I have had ample experience in the vast Hospitals of Edin burgh.
Calle Federal, No. 57. n15. 3p

To be Let. Some rooms in the house No. 6 Calle Esmeralda.
Nov. 8.—3p.

Hibernian Hotel. 26 Calle Piedad, one square from the River.
The undersigned begs to inform his friends, Captains of vessels, and the public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment, where he can give a good accomodation (not to say Board, Lodging, &c.) at moderate charges. Has also on hand the best wines of Alx, Porter, Wines, &c. &c.
JOHN GEOGHEGAN. n 15-o. c.

Notice. The advertiser having a few hours leisure during the week would be happy to attend to a few private teachers. Terms may be obtained at the library opposite the College, Calle Sta. Rosa. References given if required. n8. 3c

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PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 15 feet, *Burgos*, pay 45 Spanish dollars, 18f $90, 12, 66—15, 70; 14, 90; 15, 140; 16, 130; 17, 185; 18, 180; 19, 220 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 109 Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 113 ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether having a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 dols.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 1st inst. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names.	Consignees.	Tons.	Dists. inclusive
	NATIONAL.			
June 20	Bg. San Pio, Friarie	E. Ochoa & Co.	160	
	BRITISH.			
July 19	Bgn. Betsey, Allen	Nicholson, Greene	217	London.
Aug. 8	Bk. Rhonda, Baird	Samuel Hesse	262	Lpool.
24	Bgn. Leda, Absolom	Bates, Stokes & Co	182	Liverpool.
Sept. 4	Bg. Hyperion, King	Bates, Stokes & Co	241	England.
"	5 Schr. Choice, Ogier	Tomkinson & Co.	172	L'pool.
"	10 Sch. Bosphorus, Gibson	Duguid, Barton	246	England
"	14 Bk. Ann Best, Cheyne	Best & brothers	335	England
"	14 Bg. John Robertson, Baxter	Galt Smith & Co.	208	London.
"	21 Sch. Jenny Lind, Esdelestoun	Brownlie, Grey	150	London.
"	23 Bk. Almarel, Kelly	Hughes Bathorn	289	England
Oct.	6 Bk. Cornucopia, Jarvis	Bayley Brothers	320	Lpool.
"	9 Bk. Stranger, Miller	To order	250	W.Indies
"	11 Bk. Richmond, Grayson	Nuttall & Co.	351	Lpool.
"	17 Bk. Columbia, Le Riche	Leon Caumartin	182	England
	AMERICAN.			
Sept.	14 Bk. E. Wright junior, Averill	Becher, Primsel & Co	279	N. York.
"	21 Bk. Thestus, Hathaway	Henry J. Kopes	421	N. York.
"	24 Sp. B. Aymar, Carver	V. Casares & Sons	345	
"	16 Sp. Parana, Langston	O. J. Hayes & Co.	450	N. York.
Nov.	11 Bk. Oliver J. Hayes, Scott	O. J. Hayes & Co.	413	
	FRENCH.			
Aug.	30 Bk. Coriolan, Perina	Blas Dempeny	219	Havre.
Sept.	15 Bg. L'Automne, Noel	Jules Vignal	193	Brazil.
"	16 Sch. Lamy, Riverin	Ernest Vyvier	180	Rio Grande.
"	18 Bk. Camoens, Dreaux	Llavallol & Sons	244	Rotdde.
"	19 Bk. Napoleon, Bernard	Leon Caumartin	327	Havre.
"	21 Bk. Soleil, Beuvier	Teisseron-Valat	235	
"	22 Bk. Australie, Mollo	M. Lopez & Co.,	472	India.
"	12 Bg. Lenot, Lemaire	D. Silva & Son	184	
"	24 Bg. Henri, Hue	To order	180	Rio G'de
Nov.	2 Bk. Australie, Mollo	M. Lopez & Co.	472	Marseilles
"	8 Bk. Gil Blas, Villar	Llavallol & Sons	303	Havre
	SPANISH.			
Aug.	6 Bg. Ferrolano, Villamil	Pedro Alfaro	128	Spain
Sept.	14 bg. Cautinela, Gascando	Llavallol & Co	200	Carril.
"	16 Bk. Alicia, Bellastery	Freyer Brothers	198	Spain
"	23 bg. Landa, Ferrer	E. Ochoa & Co	180	Asturias
"	29 Bg. Barcelo, Salvadores	Santamarina & Co.	229	Havana.
Oct.	8 Bg. Leporde, Mirambell	Llavallol & Sons	251	
"	8 Bg. Ligero, Cesario	Llavallol & Sons	216	
"	25 Fol. Caballo Marino, Arabolo	A. Mancilla & Co	165	Havana.
Nov.	5 Bg. Alfonso, Marsiany	E. Ochoa & Co.	206	Havana.
	SARDINIAN.			
July	21 bk. Adamo, Piggio	A. Mancilla & Co.	307	Palm'th
Aug	10 Bk. Maria Eugenia, Molfetto	Henry Solanet	292	Antwerp
Sept.	6 Bg. Lucerio Lagnia, Bruno	Vide & Co.	172	Genoa
"	16 Fol. Chantal, Brisolese	Saturnino Serrano	219	England
"	17 Bg. Generoso Fanny, Visconia	Llavallol & Sons	202	Genoa.
Oct.	10 Bgn. Evelyn, Dun	Leon Caumartin	179	Scotland
"	16 Bg. Galatea, Serra	E. Vide & Co	260	
"	28 Pol. Pachetto Felice, Vila	A. Mancilla & Co.	165	
"	28 Bg. Genil Fanny, Goggins	Jose Aranjo	223	
Nov.	2 Bg. Sabina, Pescetto	A. Mancilla & Co.	126	Brazil.
"	7 Pco. Tevere, Rosa	Silveri, & Schaffino	195	
"	8 bg. Cesare, Dallorso	P. de Vinas	150	
	BRAZILIAN.			
Nov.	6 Bk. Rufina, Peryera	Adol Van Praet	365	
	HAMBURG.			
Sept.	14 Bg. Wilhelmine, Stoltz	Otte, Rosenthal	144	Havana.
"	24 Bg. George Duckwitz, Schaffer	Otte, Rosenthal	165	
	BREMEN.			
Sept.	4 Bg. George Duckwitz, Schaffer	Otte, Rothenhall & Co	250	Antwerp
Oct.	24 Bg. Diercks, Diercks	George Rick & Co	239	Antwerp
	DUTCH.			
Oct.	7 Bgn. Diana, Klein	Bunge, Bornefeld	188	England.
	BELGIAN			
Sept.	16 Bg. Fenelon, Barbelin	Freyer Brothers	194	Falen th.
"	18 Bg. Rubens, Comelissen	Charles R. Horne	285	London.
Oct.	17 Bg. Infatigable, Cordier	A. Van Praet	242	Antwerp
	PRUSSIAN.			
Sept.	6 Bk. Carl Friedrich, Wesserow	Bunge, Bornefeld	325	Antwerp
Oct.	24 Bk. Fortschritt, Runge	Bunge, Bornefeld	532	England
	TUSCAN.			
Oct.	17 Pol. Romulo, Sheppard	A. Mancilla & Co.	180	
	DANISH.			
Sept.	27 Bg. Delphin, Tuhl	Flowes, Atkinson & Co	226	
"	29 bgn. Gramen, Bandk	Freyer Brothers	146	Brazil.
"	30 Bg. Hermann, Hansen	J. S. Fisher & Co	149	Hamburg
"	24 Sch. Maria, Kroger	Otte, Rothenhall	187	England.
	LUBECK.			
Oct.	11 Bg. Henrich Gussen, Franz	Leon Caumartin	230	London
"	16 Sch. Daniel, Taube	Treutsein & Co	130	Antwerp
Nov.	7 Bg. Bertha, Wachter	E. Silva & Co	226	Lpool.
	RUSSIAN.			
Sept.	4 Bg. Suomalainen, Hahl	S. B. Hale & Co	207	Brazil.
	SWEDISH.			
Oct.	5 Bg. La Plata, Fogelmark	V. Casares & Sons	216	Havana.
"	10 Bg. Theresa Oscar, Eigmunn	Otte, Rothenhall	169	Hamburg.
	HANOVERIAN.			
Oct.	10 Bg. Lina, Christoffers	A. Van Praet	240	London.
Nov.	9 Bk. Laddrost Lutken, Lundmann	E. Rauss y Rubert	200	Antwerp

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VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Com. Dedilot.

Spanish Language. Mr. Bradish continues as usual his lessons in the Spanish language: having been a resident in this city and in Montevideo since the year 25, he hopes that his knowledge of the Spanish will be satisfactory; translates also letters and other documents. Any applications left at his house N.15 Calle de Mayo will be immediately attended to. n15. 3c.

Important to Families, Sportsmen, &c.
The advertiser having a delightful Chacra, situated in a beautifully pleasant and romantic locality about an hour's ride from town, offers to Gentlemen and families the best accommodation as regarding air and board. The extremely healthy situation of the Chacra in question will strongly recommend it to such who during the forthcoming season may be desirous of enjoying country life and air. Particulars may be obtained on application at 66 Calle Mayo. Sept 27—cc.

Notice. The undersigned requests all persons owing him long outstanding debts, money lent and otherwise, to call and pay them at once; if not he shall be under the painful necessity of taking recourse to the proper means for compelling them, and likewise of publishing their names. Calle de Mayo no. 7. o.15. oc.
Michael Havey.

On sale. Hollands gin in cases. Just received, and for sale at no. 12 Calle Santa Rosa. o25 c c.

An Englishman, who has been some time in this country, would undertake to instruct the children of any respectable family that would employ him, in the different branches of reading writing, the mathematics, &c. &c. Apply at No. 40 Calle Reconquista. Nov. 3—p.

George Thomas, Responsible Editor.